

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN - - - - - EDITOR

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 5, 1914

One generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever.—Ecclesiastics.

THE PLEDGE TO THE PEOPLE.

The new board of supervisors will be confronted on the day it takes office with the problem of local improvements.

It was elected distinctly on a pledge to the people to carry out the provisions of the frontage-tax law and any member who does not carry out the pledge fully will hear from the people instantly. There is no reason to believe that the pledge will not be sincerely observed.

The board will take office in less than two months. The frontage-tax law has been before the voters for nearly two years and by the time the Republican supervisors go into office, they should be ready with a definite policy both as to road-financing and road-construction.

One thing may be said—Honolulu needs a first-class man directly in charge of road-construction—a man who can handle the labor, who knows how to build roads, and who will see that they are built right and maintained right.

KULA'S ROAD DAY.

The people of Kula, Maui, are up to date. At least in the matter of public interest in the roads of their district, they plan to do some real pioneering in the creating of sentiment in favor of the best roads possible. They are not only doing this, but with pick and shovel they intend themselves to do their best for the roads, and plan for a "Road Day" such as many of the states have adopted. Once before the people of Kanaio did this kind of stunt, that time in favor of getting a lot of lumber hauled to the Kanaio Church, which was in process of construction. But in Kula the proposition is that everyone drop his farm work for one day and under the direction of the road overseer each man take his tools and really get out and work for the good roads of his community.

It is proposed that the ladies of the district furnish the food and make the day a pleasant one from every point of view, by encouraging the men with the thought that well-cooked food will be served them after their arduous labors of the morning are over. It is understood that the particular object in view is the reducing of one of the mean grades on the Waiakoa-Keokea road.

If the idea takes at all in Kula it will be noticed throughout the whole territory. A "Territorial Road Day" might result. States have done it. The mere fact that all citizens are willing to work on the roads in the states creates public sentiment in favor of good roads, and the Road Day also, if properly observed, helps educate the public mind on the matter of good roads.

THE BULL MOOSE LOSING STRENGTH.

The result of Tuesday's voting will probably be the finishing blow to the Bull Moose cause throughout the United States. The Progressives showed strength only in California, and there only because Hiram Johnson was running for governor. The fact that Johnson carried the state by an overwhelming majority while Heney, the Bull Moose candidate for senator, was a bad third to Phelan and Knowland is an instance typical of Progressivism. It is a party of personality. In a presidential election, with a Roosevelt leading the embattled Bull Moosers to Armageddon, the Progressives charge in compact array, a vast and mighty army. But they are following the plume of Roosevelt, not the banner of a political party. Two years later, the state elections find the army of four million sadly depleted, and the Republican ranks correspondingly increased. Roosevelt, it is true, stumped a number of states on behalf of Progressive candidates, but those candidates did not appeal either to the reason or the imagination of the voters, and with "Teddy" off the ticket, there was no reason for four million men to vote as Progressives. And they didn't.

In Hawaii the Progressives never had a real foothold. George R. Carter and A. L. C. Atkinson, returning from the Chicago convention of 1912 fired with what appeared to them as the "crime of Republicanism," gathered a few local businessmen into a little group believing in an abstract cause. But as a whole the territory refused to take the Progressives seriously, feeling that the movement here was

one very largely of personal ambition. Most of the few candidates on the Progressive tickets this year were there simply for what might be in it for them, and when they saw there was nothing in it either in the way of glory or campaign "expenses" they promptly withdrew from the ticket.

Mr. Carter's inactivity after the primaries was disappointing to those who expected him to fight to the finish, whether he foresaw defeat or victory. That inactivity silenced the only argument he could with force have used against Kuhio—the argument that Carter was the kind of a man who would be always "on the job."

HISTORY AND PEACE TEACHINGS.

"The European cataclysm has given new strength to the agitation for a revision of our school histories by the elimination of detailed accounts of battles and the elaboration of works of peace. It is contended that histories in the past have thrown a glamour over war and given to the coming citizen the impression that war is the great end of nations, or, at least, that the highest form of patriotism is that which bares its bosom to cannon and musketry. It is argued that wars should be treated in the most general way. One teacher suggests that the date, cause and results alone should be given. Even the names of generals and the places of battles would be omitted by this reformer. A teacher in a girls' school complains that even the girls look upon wars as the most interesting part of the whole book."

"What is proper history is as old a controversy as what is proper news. Some insist that anything that happens is history. But this is the very thing the teacher just referred to would escape. Neither a history nor a newspaper can give everything that happens. There must be a selection from the mass of matter, a choice which moral considerations enter as well as limitations of space. There is also the question of interest. It would be folly to fill a history or a newspaper with totally uninteresting matter. Some reformers would eliminate biographical incidents and deal only with general principles. Mr. Spencer regarded a love of biography as an indication of a small mind. But people with much wider experience with folks than the great philosopher ever had realize how nearly universal is the interest in biography and how this can be profitably used in inspiring the youth to nobler purposes. Whatever may be one's theories, the most powerful teacher in the world is a concrete illustration. The secret of the vitality of Christianity is the stress laid on the life of its Founder."—Editorial in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If history is to be true, its perspective has to be true. No historical record that pretends to accuracy could minimize, for instance, the military character of Napoleon or his influence on the age in which he lived. Nor would any fair historian wish to minimize the virtues of patriotism, self-abnegation, or the glowing qualities of leadership. The history of the past is the inspiration of the future.

What history cannot do except indirectly can be done by other branches of study—by sociology, political economy, ethics. The waste of war and its cruelty offer the reverse side to the shield of valor and proud achievement. The man who averts war is a greater general than he who precipitates it. The leader who guides a nation along the paths of peace—so that peace is without dishonor—well deserves to rank at least with Napoleons and Caesars and Alexanders. The virtues of peace may be painted quite as brightly as the resplendent savagery of war.

The tentative movement to circulate a petition asking that District Attorney Jeff McCann be retained should receive no support. Mr. McCann's usefulness as a public official in Hawaii is gone—it has been gone since the day when with a gun on his person he became involved in a fight within the federal court building. However much one's sympathy is stirred, the first consideration is the public good, and public good demands a change in the district attorney's office.

We would know what the Geier is going to do if we only knew whether it is going to interne or get out and when the time limit is up and whether it will wait for the time limit, and a few more little minor details.

Indiana used to be noted for its annual crop of fiction-writers. But Kokomo, Vincennes and way points will have to take a back seat for Petrograd.

The Rice campaign has not been without results. Kuhio is preparing to go to Washington at an early date and to be there when he is needed.

In New York a man voted the Democratic ticket and then dropped dead—even before the returns came in.

There is small question but that the Republicans think the new direct primary law is O. K.

The Democratic donkey hasn't even brayed since election night.

Letters TIMELY TOPICS

(The Star-Bulletin invites free and frank discussion in this column on all legitimate subjects of current interest. Communications are constantly received to which no signature is attached. This paper will treat as confidential signatures to letters if the writers so desire, but cannot give space for anonymous communications.)

FOR NEWSPAPER DAY.

Honolulu, Nov. 5, 1914.
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin:
Sir:—As Hawaii is about to have a "Newspaper Day" it strikes me that the following clipping contains something of interest for the readers of your widely read paper:

"Newspaper Day" in California.

By L. M. Edholm.

"The sending of special-feature newspapers to Easterners was so successful in advertising the resources and opportunities of San Diego that Judge Thomas J. Hayes of that city suggested a 'Newspaper Day' for the whole state of California. The day has been officially set for October 1. In commenting on the scheme, Judge Hayes said: 'The state-wide newspaper day in California, October 1, is going to be a marvelous success in producing results. In San Diego we first tried post-card day with some success and then newspaper day with marvelous success. In a single day 50,000 copies of San Diego papers were sent to all parts of the United States and Europe. The cost of mailing a newspaper is only a trifle more than that of mailing a post-card, and for the purpose of conveying information a newspaper is worth more than one hundred post cards.'

"People coming to the two great expositions will want information in regard to all parts of the state. For the distribution of general information pertaining to a locality there is nothing equal to a good newspaper published in that locality. It goes into detailed explanation of what people looking for new locations desire to know."

"The slogan should be—See California in 1915! See every part of the state; see the two great expositions at San Francisco and San Diego; see the Santa Clara and San Joaquin valleys; see the big trees; take a ride on the great Pacific ocean, which will soon be a big ocean of commerce."

"The varied resources of the state will be made known to people in all parts of the world through the million or more newspapers that will be mailed to them on that day from California by their personal friends."

"People will read and reread these papers, then pass them around. They will be read at every fireside and by every member of the family. They will be commented on by eastern newspapers. In this way these millions of more newspapers will be read by ten million or more people, enlightening them as to the two great expositions in California and the advantages of living in the state."

"The cost of sending one million newspapers will be at least \$50,000, but it is divided among the people of the state. If each one does his or her part it will cost them a nickel each and will be a great pleasure instead of a burden. Going from one friend to another, it has a personal touch, an individuality. It acts as a personal letter. It has been tried out and the effect is magical."

"Every city and state is falling in line and taking up this matter, and it is expected that more than a million copies will actually be distributed on October 1, the statewide newspaper day."

Thanking you for your valuable space, yours for a successful "Newspaper Day" for all Hawaii,
JACK P. GOMES, JR.

AN AERIAL COMBAT.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.
Sir:—The following account of an aerial combat, which I find described in the Courier Des Etats-Unis of Oct. 24, will, no doubt, interest your readers:

"PARIS, Oct. 13.—Lieutenant de Lairs of the French Aviation Corps gives the following account of a French victory won at an elevation of several hundred meters in the air, in the presence of the two contending armies. This aerial duel is one of the most exciting that has taken place since the beginning of the war."

"His narrative runs as follows: 'I received the order to make a flight over the German lines, taking with me a passenger who was to scatter thousands of leaflets bearing the following inscription: 'Soldiers of Germany, give heed! German officers have made the assertion that the French maltreat their prisoners. It is a falsehood. Our German prisoners are as well treated as such unfortunate men have a right to expect!'"

"Scarcely had we left the ground

when we were sighted by the occupants of a captive German balloon about 12 kilometers distant from us. (About seven and a half miles).

"Immediately two aeroplanes, Albatross type, rose from the German lines and came towards us."

"We continued to move forward, at the same time rising, until our barograph indicated that we had reached a height of 1800 meters. (About 6000 feet). Our flying machine (avion) was much more speedy than that of the Germans. Theirs, made of steel, are too heavy to compete in swiftness with the monoplane of the French army."

"Soon we were above the German lines, and my companion began to throw out thousands of the flying leaflets, giving the appearance of a fall of snow."

"In the meantime the German artillery began to play their part and proceeded to cannonade us. The shells (obus) which they threw are of a special type, designed to create, on explosion, violent currents of air. But we were at too great an elevation to be reached. We were soon obliged to turn out attention to the two German aeroplanes that were approaching us. As soon as they had come near to us, the German artillery ceased firing."

"We were at too great an altitude to distinguish what was happening (on the ground) below us. But I could see, in imagination, the thousands of soldiers with upturned faces, asking themselves the meaning of this novel spectacle in the air above them."

"Meantime we kept describing large circles above the German lines, in such a manner as to prevent the German aeroplanes from rising above us, in order to throw bombs down upon us."

"Our machines were equipped with mitrailleuses, and as soon as we were within a hundred meters (328 feet) of each other, we opened fire on both sides; but none of the balls took effect."

"To finish the story, we began to sail in circles, moving towards the French lines, but all the time descending towards the earth. One of the German aeroplanes was thus enticed to a point above the French lines, and our artillery opened fire upon it. One of its wings were broken and it fell to the ground. The other German machine escaped."

N. B. EMERSON.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS.

—PAUL SUPER: Have you a job for a boy? I know several boys who would like to go to work in Honolulu.

—H. P. WOOD: The Hawaii fair commission yesterday sent a shipment of plants, palms and ferns to San Francisco for use in the Hawaiian building at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

—ROBERT CATHCART: I see by the paper that I have now turned Republican, but I don't pay any attention to that. I never pay any attention to what the newspapers say about my political affairs.

ROBERT W. BRECKONS: Kuhio has about 3100 majority outside of the island of Hawaii and Hawaii will give him between 1400 and 1500—the biggest vote he has ever received. By the way, do you notice that I came pretty close to calling the turn in my predictions? The Star-Bulletin's note that as a predictor I bat in the 1000 class wasn't far wrong.

ORDERS OF THE HAWAIIAN DEPT.

November 4, 1914.
Special Orders, No. 209.
3. Privates Allie B. Lyon and Billie Nance, Company E, 1st Infantry, Schofield Barracks, H. T., are transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, at that post. (D. Q. M. 4087-356.357.)

November 5, 1914.
Special Orders, No. 210.
1. Upon arrival in this department pursuant to paragraph 23, Special Orders No. 244, War Department, 1914, Ordinance Sergeant Leo J. Bon will proceed to Fort Ruger, H. T., reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Oahu.
The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation. The journey is necessary for the public service.

There will be work in the 31st degree at a special meeting of Honolulu Consistory No. 1, which has been called for 7:30 o'clock this evening in the Masonic Temple.

For Sale

The opportunity to purchase a modern bungalow in the Makiki district, near Oahu College, does not present itself every day.

We have for sale the Swastika bungalow at 1820 Anapuni street, close to the Oahu College, Pleasanton Hotel, and St. Clement's Chapel. Can line only two blocks away. Lot 70x108. Rooms large, airy and pleasant. Large stone lanai, drawing room, dining room, two bedrooms. House is partly furnished. Servants' quarters in the yard. Yard tastefully planted with fruit trees and foliage plants. Good title.

Guardian Trust Co., Ltd.

Stangenwald Building, Merchant St.

An Interesting Store to Visit—

A cordial invitation is extended to visit our store and inspect the new arrivals from day to day from now to Christmas.

Wichman & Co.,
Jewellers.

FEARS TYPHOID WILL KILL MORE THAN BULLETS

[By Latest Mail]

LONDON.—After declaring that the present war will set a record for low mortality among the wounded, Sir William Osler, regius professor of medicine at Oxford, who is in close supervisory touch with hospital work in England, says that Britain's expeditionary force battling on the continent has more to fear from typhoid fever than from German bullets.

Sir William said in part: "I think this war will set a new record for low mortality among the wounded. Formerly, with the best first aid and hospital work, a mortality record of five or six per cent of those who reached the base hospitals was considered creditable. Up to date there has been but one fatality out of more than seven hundred wounded who have reached the base hospital at Oxford. This death was caused by tetanus."

"This result is partly due to the self-sterilization of the modern high velocity bullets and partly to efficient field first aid. I have yet to see a wound inflicted by either a dum-dum or an explosive bullet."

"If the experience of the past counts for anything, the expeditionary force on the continent has more to

fear from the bacilli of typhoid fever than from bullets or bayonets. In the Boer war bacilli accounted for 14,000 of the 22,000 lives lost.

"I have never seen a group of recruits marching to a depot without mentally asking what percentage will die legitimately and honorable deaths from wounds, and what percentage will perish miserably from the neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions."

"All fighting forces should take advantage of the knowledge that the human body can be protected from typhoid fever by vaccination. The success of this measure in the armies of the United States and France is proof enough. I do not fear that typhoid fever will break out in the camps in England. There is little of the disease in England, but this is not so in the large areas of the continental theater of war."

"And then, with the coming of winter, the prevention of pneumonia will be a problem. It cannot be prevented like dysentery by the conscientious boiling of all the water drunk. Many people carry pneumonia germs with them, which are harmless as long as a soldier is in good condition, but which make their way to the lungs when the resisting powers of the body are lowered by exposure incident to long marches and hard fighting in cold and rain."

George R. Carter, Progressive candidate at Tuesday's election for delegate to congress is the first one to file with the territorial secretary an account of his campaign expenses. According to his sworn statement Carter spent absolutely no money in a serious effort to gain votes. The only item of expense given is the \$25 paid the secretary as his nominating fee.

Kalihi Home \$2100

For sale, on Mokuaea street, a few minutes walk from street car line, a new 6-room house, 4 bedrooms. Laundry in outside building. Lot is cleared, planted and fenced; size 50x100 feet.

Trent Trust Co.

516-520 Fort Street
Between King and Merchant

DIAMONDS

Have gone up in price. We are still selling some beauties at the old figure.

VEIRA JEWELRY CO., LTD.
115 Hotel St.

"Waterhouse Trust"

HOUSES FOR RENT

FURNISHED

2336 Oahu Ave., Manoa 4 bedrooms \$50.00
Pacific Heights 4 bedrooms 25.00
1261 Center Ave., Kaimuki 2 bedrooms 25.00
Cottage in rear of 1842 King st. 1 bedroom 25.00
1554 Palolo Valley Rd., 5th Ave. 3 bedrooms 25.00
1011 3rd Ave., Kaimuki 2 bedrooms 25.00

UNFURNISHED

770 Kinau St. 2 bedrooms 32.50
2015 Lanikuli Drive. 3 bedrooms 40.00
1339 Wilder Ave. 2 bedrooms 40.00
1335 Wilder Ave. 3 bedrooms 40.00
1128 Wilder Ave. 3 bedrooms 35.00
1231 Matlock Ave. 2 bedrooms 22.50
1232 Matlock Ave. 3 bedrooms 27.50
1238 Kinau St. 3 bedrooms 35.00
1248 Wilder Ave. 2 bedrooms 40.00
Cottage in rear of 2051 Lanikuli Drive 2 bedrooms 27.50
1126 King St. 5 bedrooms 50.00
Cor. Lanikuli Drive and McKinley St., College Hills 2 bedrooms 45.00
Cor. Koko Head and Pahoe Ave., Kaimuki 4 bedrooms 45.00
1139 9th Ave., Kaimuki 4 bedrooms 45.00
1 large room, 3d floor Central Bldg., City 35.00

"Waterhouse Trust"

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts.